

DJ-44
(41)

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
ROU G SLIF

TO	
NAME	BUILDING AND ROOM
1. Burke Marshall	Rm 1145
2.	
3.	
4.	
5.	

<input type="checkbox"/> SIGNATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PER CONVERSATION
<input type="checkbox"/> APPROVAL	<input type="checkbox"/> NECESSARY ACTION	<input type="checkbox"/> AS REQUESTED
<input type="checkbox"/> SEE ME	<input type="checkbox"/> NOTE AND RETURN	<input type="checkbox"/> NOTE AND FILE
<input type="checkbox"/> RECOMMENDATION	<input type="checkbox"/> CALL ME	<input type="checkbox"/> YOUR INFORMATION
<input type="checkbox"/> ANSWER OR ACKNOWLEDGE ON OR BEFORE _____		
<input type="checkbox"/> PREPARE REPLY FOR THE SIGNATURE OF _____		

REMARKS

Have seen.

Thank you.

Bill Geoghegan

FROM	BUILDING, ROOM, EXT.	DATE
NAME		4/5/62

0 Dear Mr. Marshall
Please think! Take the
time to think about me
A home rule was made in
Arlington 4, Va.
June 4, 1962

at least previous
placed responsible
placed education
to find Ed
Union is a simple
statute for the
It was a pleasure
to meet you
Sincerely,
[Signature]

Mr. Burke Marshall
Assistant Attorney General
Department of Justice
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Marshall:

When you spoke at the recent Democratic Women's Campaign Conference, you were asked what action has been taken by the Dept. of Justice to ensure that its employees in the South are affirmatively implementing Administration policies. My question was put partly so that the anticipated answer (very satisfactory) might get into the "record," as they say at Congressional hearings!

Also in mind was the follow-through locally so essential to the full realization of national policies as well as the admonition of a federal judge in Alabama that a district attorney intervene in a voter registration suit. Since that incident two years ago, it should be becoming clearer that Justice shall not be tempered by the conditioning of local custom.

The Department's thrust is discussed by Louis Lomax in the article, "The Kennedys Move in on Dixie," published in the May issue of Harper's Magazine. He states: "The Dept. of Justice is not blind in this field; it is gathering information on the potential Negro vote throughout the South and it has practical plans to make that vote a reality."

Referring to the breakthrough in registration made possible by litigation initiated by the Department (an advocacy so refreshing!) he quotes you: "We expect our voter registration efforts not only to produce better white candidates for Negroes to choose from but we fully expect to have Negro candidates emerge." I recalled this statement the other day when a good friend, who is dean of research at Tuskegee Institute, reminded me of my promise to serve as his campaign manager. He had planned to run for public office in Macon County as soon as a sufficient number of voters had been registered. I am told that Charles Gomillion, president of the Tuskegee Civic Association, recommended that no Negro candidates offer for election now lest other residents become fearful of a "taking over." Somehow I think I might have persuaded him that "my" candidate would have been a good one to enter. This is predicated on the rapport we established when I served as chairman of the TCA public relations committee. We were both amazed at the turnout of prospective registrants in response to an appeal following Governor Patterson's boast that Negroes in Macon County were not interested in registering. He attributed it to the committee's work but I attribute it to the magic of his name in the community, despite the power structure's rejection of him as a person with whom to establish "communication" following the gerrymander. And it was quite a coincidence that the

turnout of over 600 applicants occurred the very day the registrars were ordered to exhibit their records to agents of the Dept. of Justice.

Wyatt Walker of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, in town recently, mentioned that some statements in the Lowry article--without specification--are not entirely accurate. I don't know whether he is correct in stating that the Administration fears most that "the Negro leadership organizations, either because of bickering among themselves or lack of contact with the Negro masses, will fail to draw out large numbers of potential Negro voters." However, you may be interested in knowing that a concern for reaching the grass roots underlies a national program now underway by chapters of Delta Sigma Theta, a college women's sorority. We have two goals for 1962: every member a registered voter and active in a political party or nonpartisan voters organization.

These goals may seem modest yet, if accomplished, will be a significant gain, for we are familiar with the political indifference of too large a number of Negro "intellectuals." This project is one facet of a long-range program of social action and education conceived by our national Public Affairs subcommittee, on which I serve as chairman. We anticipate that this year our members will undertake, or participate in, voter registration and community education campaigns. The report from our chapter in Jackson, Miss. is so heartening I attach excerpts for your information.

Whatever may have been the basis of the Attorney General's plea for a "cooling off" period for Freedom Rides and sit-ins, I am convinced that they have served as a catalyst for Negroes in those communities where these young adults asserted an uncommon leadership. At times excoriated, and later vicariously enjoyed, their example is now gathering affirmative support from their elders.

For example, in 1960, it was only after much persuasion and a promise of no publicity that our chapter in New Orleans consented to sponsor our national Christmas party. It was in honor of the Negro children who were first to enter desegregated schools there. In prior years, parties honored similar children in Little Rock and Prince Edward County, Va. All chapters contribute money; the local chapter sponsors the modest but symbolic party. In 1961, when asked to suggest a place for the party that year, my recommendation was Jackson, Miss. After our experience with New Orleans members, no one thought that our members in Jackson would consent. A telephone call to a member in Jackson, the wife of Attorney General, brought a prompt reply that the chapter would be happy to sponsor the party.

She, like most of our members, is a public school teacher but, as she put it, the courage of the McCorb, Miss. high school students who refused to sign a pledge to desist from demonstrations, as a condition of re-entry to classes, inspired Negro adults in Jackson to action--to assist the students and themselves. One of our members, a social worker, assured us of entree to the jail where [redacted] was incarcerated and she was able to convey communications [redacted] by her keepers. Our chapters the country over rallied with tuition

contributions for the McCord students. Makeshift facilities were made available for them by Campbell College in Jackson, itself later to be threatened with reprisals by officials of the State of Mississippi for accommodating these students.

My faith in the quickening achievement of shared political power in the South rests not so much with the bickering "Negro leadership organizations" as with: 1) indigenous new adult leaders in the emerging independent voter organizations (a result of exclusion from party machinery); and 2) with the college and high school students who are displacing the former accommodation leaders or who are causing them to move with speed and militancy sufficient to remain ahead of the "masses."

Faith in the latter has come about largely from discussions with students, college presidents, faculty members, and community leaders during visits to ten Negro colleges in the South last Spring. These persons provided material for a study of "The Consequences of the Student Protest Movement for Southern Negro Colleges." Dr. [redacted] project director, is now writing a report of the study which was financed by the Taconic Foundation, a contributor to the Voter Education Project administered by the Southern Regional Council.

It was somewhat amusing to note, in Mr. Lomax's article, that the "civil rights leaders" with whom Lloyd Garrison is said to have commenced talks to begin this Program are all men, particularly since Negro women will do much of the work-essential to the program's success. Failure to appreciate the role of women in the Negro subculture is as evident here as was failure to recognize the vital role of women generally, in political campaigns, so manifest at the Democratic Women's Campaign Conference.

The excellent speech made by Genevieve Blatt, Secretary of Internal Affairs, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, stressing the need for increased appointments and election of women to public office wasn't half as pointed as remarks made by several women present. They seemed dissatisfied with the secondary place accorded women by the Administration. I had seen the same reaction a month ago, by members of the American Council on Human Rights executive committee, when I showed them a recent pamphlet published by the Democratic National Committee listing Negroes appointed to positions by the Administration. Even Louis Martin, deputy chairman, who had given me the pamphlet had to concede that the number of women listed was less than token!

For some of the women at the conference, their disenchantment was compounded by what they considered to be a "tourist's tour" given them at the White House Reception, and the notable absence from sessions at the Shiraton Park of the Kennedy ladies, a subject of comment by women panelists at the press luncheons. Mrs. Lyndon Johnson, of course, was present.

Also, at a post-banquet session in the suite of Ethel Payne, new deputy field director of the DNC, the consensus of remarks made to Margaret Price by the group of Negro women was that despite their

Repeated attempts to work with the local Democratic Party organization, though met with rebuffs and, in 1960, had ended up working with the Volunteers for Kennedy groups. This I had expected to happen, as it did in Tuskegee, Ala. where the Party is true to the symbol on its ballots but I was surprised to learn the extent of a similar reception in states like Ohio and New York.

When I was recounting this experience to a friend, the comment was: "The Attorney General should know about this because he will do something about it!" I don't know what he can do about it, but realization of the Negro voting potential in the North as well as in the South—judging from the tremendous overtures now being made by Republicans—must be a multi-pronged approach, registering Party members as well as voters. To borrow a phrase from Arthur Schlesinger, once a problem essentially quantitative is solved (the requisite number of voters registered) a qualitative problem must be addressed (integration into the party machinery).

At the session in Miss [redacted]'s room, two other lawyers and I began a side discussion of the case by case approach to desegregating education. We felt that thought should be given to establishing a federal right to education and that many problems in Prince Edward County, Va. can be solved by the federal government's providing a top-flight school, so excellent in plant and personnel, open to all students, that the common desire for the best education money can buy would override subordinate consideration of choice of classmates. We are confident that something this imaginative must be done to overcome the present stalemate and lay endless litigation to rest.

Perhaps you may be able to touch upon this question in the course of your address on June 5 at the Howard University Law School banquet where I look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely yours,
[redacted]
[redacted]

June 6, 1962

[REDACTED]
Arlington 4, Virginia

Dear Mrs. [REDACTED]

Many thanks for taking the time and trouble to write me so fully. I have noted your suggestions. I had previously explored the possibility of federal schooling in Prince Edward; there is simply no statutory basis for it.

It was a pleasure to meet you last night.

Very truly yours,

Burke Marshall
Assistant Attorney General
Civil Rights Division

McDermott

June 6, 1962

Mr. James A. McDermott
Associate Editor
Student Editorial Board
Michigan Law Review
Hutchins Hall
Ann Arbor, Michigan

Dear Mr. McDermott:

Thank you for your letter of June 1.
I will be glad to contribute a piece to
your January issue on the literacy test
proposals. Please give me a deadline.

Very truly yours,

Burke Marshall
Assistant Attorney General
Civil Rights Division

1046 WILSON ST.
SUITE No. 2

NEW ORLEANS 11, LA

Product #23-2901

Mr. Burke Marshall
Assistant Attorney General
Civil Rights Division
Department of Justice
Washington 25, D.C.

I was informed by one of our members who is the head of the contract division for an oil company that the leases which his company and all of the others recently negotiated for offshore Louisiana drilling rights were held up two weeks because the clause on equal employment opportunities was being written into them. In your opinion, what is the most effective way that an organization such as ours might assist in implementing this decision? You will probably be limited in attempting to tell me in a letter, and if and when I do get back to Washington, I hope to go over this matter with you and others more thoroughly.

Henry Cabot, Jr.

EC:11d

General Chairman: Rev. John L. Furg, S. I. **OFFICERS:** Dr. John A. O'Connor, Chairman (Washington, D.C.); Robert Augustus Roberts, Jr., Vice Chairman (Washington, D.C.); John P. Hedges, Jr., Vice Chairman (New Orleans); Miss Dorothy Manning, Secretary (St. Louis); Charles W. Walker, Treasurer (New York). **EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:** Rev. Mgr. David M. Carroll (Chicago); Group E. Henson (New York); Harold T. Haines (Baltimore); John A. Leaden (St. Paul); Goldbert Paris (New York); Very Rev. Harold S. Pury (St. Louis). **BOARD:** Dr. Rev. Mgr. Charles A. Soley (New York); Elmer Paul Smith (Washington); Mrs. James E. Smyth (Detroit); Dr. James T. Cury (San Francisco); David Cury (Detroit); David L. Phillips (Philadelphia); Rev. Joseph Connolly (Baltimore); Robert Louis Davis (Tulsa); Edward Evans (St. Louis); John A. Ford (Chicago); Dr. Augustus Fossell (New Rochelle); Norman Francis (New Orleans); Dr. Charles L. Hays (Grandison); Rev. Philip S. Huby, S. I. (New York); Dr. Rev. Mgr. Franklin S. Keshady (Milwaukee); Group S. Line (Overbrook); James E. Long (Knoxville); William McCoy (Portland); John A. McCann (Chicago); Mrs. Anne M. McCoy (Philadelphia); Mrs. Roger Patten (Springfield); Michael P. Quinn (Indianapolis); Dr. Pauline L. Rasmussen (Reno); Miss Thomas Stacks (Los Angeles); Pury H. Smith, Jr. (San Diego); William R. Thompson (Clark Fork); Charles F. Vannoy, Jr. (St. Louis); John Edward White (Pittsburgh). **EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR:** Matthew H. Adamsen. **DIRECTOR, SOUTHERN FIELD SERVICE:** Henry A. Adamsen, Jr. (St. Louis).


Department of Justice
Washington

June 7, 1962

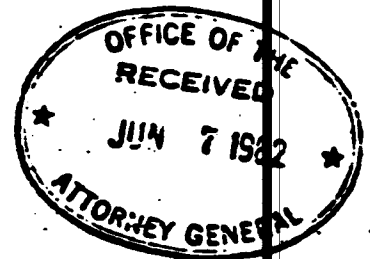
MEMORANDUM FOR THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

With regard to the attached, I cannot find anyone in the White House who is willing to say that he thinks you should spend the time to see these children. Accordingly, it is entirely up to you. I made my inquiries at the White House through Lee White.

I am confident that it would mean a great deal to the children if some special attention could be paid to them.


Burke Marshall
Assistant Attorney General
Civil Rights Division

Let see to call



7 1 *Thurs*
June 11, 1962

Mr. Henry Cabirac, Jr.
Southern Field Service
National Catholic Conference
for Interracial Justice
1046 Baronne Street
Suite No. 2
New Orleans 13, Louisiana

Dear Mr. Cabirac:

It is nice to continue to hear from you. I would be glad to discuss the equal employment program with you when you are next up here. In short, the best way of being helpful is to give any information or complaints you have about the employment practices of any government contractor to John Field, whose full title and address is:

Mr. John Field, Executive Director
President's Committee on Equal
Employment Opportunity
General Accounting Office Bldg.
Washington 25, D.C.

Sincerely,

Burke Marshall
Assistant Attorney General
Civil Rights Division

THE SECRETARY OF COMMERCE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

June 11, 1962

Honorable Burke Marshall
Assistant Attorney General
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Burke:

I got a call from our friend, Bill Trent,
Director of the Negro College Fund of New York. He
said he was working with you on certain names of
negro leaders throughout the South. I had mentioned
this to you some weeks ago.

If we can be of service in this connection,
please let us know.

Sincerely yours,

Luther H. Hodges
Luther H. Hodges

Dear Governor:

Thank you for your note about
Bill Trent. Following your suggestion to
write Mr. Trent and in, I got in
touch with Mr. Trent to discuss opening up
for communication with Negro leaders in the
South. I have been confident. Mr. H. is
working on this and I am sure this will be a
helpful and an most gratifying on my part
will let you know things he finds.

June 14, 1962

Honorable Luther H. Hodges
The Secretary of Commerce
Washington 25, D.C.

Dear Governor:

Thank you for your note about Bill Trent. Following your suggestions to the Attorney General and me, I get in touch with Mr. Trent to discuss opening up communications with Negro leaders in the South in whom he has confidence. He is working on that now.

I am sure this will be very helpful and we are most grateful for your suggestion. I will let you know how things are going.

Sincerely yours,

Burke Marshall
Assistant Attorney General
Civil Rights Division

COOPER, MITCH & CRAWFORD
ATTORNEYS AT LAW

1000-1204 BROWN-MARK BUILDING
BIRMINGHAM 3, ALABAMA

JEROME A. COOPER
WILLIAM E. MITCH
THOMAS H. CRAWFORD

TELEPHONE
PAMPA 2-333

June 18, 1962

Assistant Attorney General Burke Marshall
Attorney General's Office
Washington, D. C.

Dear Burke:

I am enclosing a copy of a letter
which Bill and I have addressed to the
President of the Alabama Bar Association.

With warm regards, I am

Sincerely,



Jerome A. Cooper

JAC:jb
Encl.

RUTGERS • THE STATE UNIVERSITY

205 FIFTH STREET
CAMDEN, NEW JERSEY

June 19, 1962

Hon. Burke Marshall
Assistant Attorney General
Civil Rights Division
Department of Justice
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Marshall:

Please refer to our correspondence of September 6 and your reply of September 8, 1961. With the end of teaching responsibilities for the college year I am looking forward to an opportunity to complete the research necessary to write a monograph on the Civil Rights Division and the criminal civil rights statutes. I have been awarded a continuance of a Research Council grant for this purpose.

In the final paragraph of my September 6 letter I wrote that "it would be important to this study that I have the benefit of your thinking regarding the philosophy which presently guides you and your staff in this work. To this end I will value an opportunity to meet with you at your convenience..."

I plan to be in Washington on Friday, June 29. Would it be possible for you to see me for a few minutes? If that date is inconvenient I will be glad to come at a date suggested by you.

Very truly yours,

Harry M. Shapiro
Harry M. Shapiro
Associate Professor, Political Science

Dear Professor Shapiro:

Unfortunately my schedule is such that I will not be able to meet with you until after July 4. Why not suggest a date after July 4 and we can get together, and our long friendship together, you

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. ~~Officer~~

June 20, 1962

- ☐ ATTORNEY GENERAL
- ☐ EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT
- ☐ OFFICE OF PUBLIC INFORMATION
- ☐ DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL
- ☐ EXECUTIVE OFFICE—U. S. ATTORNEYS
- ☐ EXECUTIVE OFFICE—U. S. MARSHALS
- ☐ SOLICITOR GENERAL
- ☐ ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION
- ☐ LIBRARY
- ☐ ANTITRUST DIVISION
- ☐ CIVIL DIVISION
- ☐ CIVIL RIGHTS DIVISION
- ☐ CRIMINAL DIVISION
- ☐ INTERNAL SECURITY DIVISION
- ☐ LANDS DIVISION
- ☐ TAX DIVISION
- ☐ OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL
- ☐ OFFICE OF ALIEN PROPERTY
- ☐ BUREAU OF PRISONS
- ☐ FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
- ☐ IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE
- ☐ PARDON ATTORNEY
- ☐ PAROLE BOARD
- ☐ BOARD OF IMMIGRATION APPEALS
- ☐ ATTENTION _____

- ☐ SIGNATURE
- ☐ APPROVAL
- ☐ RECOMMENDATION
- ☐ COMMENT
- ☐ NECESSARY ACTION

- ☐ NOTE AND RETURN
- ☐ SEE ME
- ☐ PER CONVERSATION
- ☐ AS REQUESTED
- ☐ NOTE AND FILE

NEVER OR ACKNOWLEDGE OR DEPOSE

PREPARE REPLY
THE SIGNATURE OF

REMARKS:

Re:

Perhaps your father would also be interested in this. Please return.

Burke



FROM

Memor
June 20, 1962

Professor Harry M. Shapiro
Political Science Department
Rutgers - The State University
406 Penn Street
Camden 2, New Jersey

Dear Professor Shapiro:

Unfortunately my schedule is such that it will be impossible for me to meet with you until after July 4. Why don't you suggest a day after that? I am sure we can get together, and am looking forward to it.

Very truly yours,

Burke Marshall
Assistant Attorney General
Civil Rights Division
1

YALE LAW JOURNAL

384 YALE STATION
NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT

EDITORIAL OFFICES

June 22, 1962

Honorable Burke Marshall
Assistant Attorney General for Civil Rights
Civil Rights Division
Department of Justice
Washington 25, D.C.

Dear Sir:

A recent case, H.E. Bassett Co. v. H.C. Cook Co., 201 F.Supp. 821, aff'd per curiam, ___ Fd ___ (2d Cir. 1962), raises the possibility that when a former Government attorney returns to private practice, knowledge of matters he has "passed on" while in Government service will be irrebuttably imputed to all other members of his firm. This would of course disqualify the firm from participating in all those cases with which the former Government attorney could not himself deal. As a former practicing attorney now in Government service, any general assessments you might make of the problems presented would be of special benefit to the Law Journal in its current survey of the matter. In light of the heightened trend toward Government service by members of the legal profession, we would be most grateful for any assistance you might care to offer in response to the following questions:

- To what extent do you feel that your current Government service would deter you from returning to your previous practice and from representing your past client interests?
- To what extent do you feel that the restriction of disqualifications imposed on ex-Government attorneys is compensated for by the experience and added stature derived from Government service?
- Assuming a return on your part to the private practice of law, would you be concerned by the fact that your incapacity to participate in a particular representation would necessarily disqualify your entire firm from similar participation?
- The Government, in its presentation of the Esso Export case (United States v. Standard Oil Co., 136 F.Supp. 345) argued for a broad view of those past representations which should later disqualify a former Government attorney in private practice. The concern was that, "[The attorney] should not be able to shirk a specific duty while in Government service and thereafter be heard to say that he is free to handle matters privately as to which he would have been barred had he properly performed his Government duties." To what extent do you regard this fear as a legitimate one with respect to the many young attorneys now in Government service?

Would you recommend any changes or modifications of the Federal conflicts of interest statutes dealing with the matter?

Apologies are offered for the length of the letter. Broadly, our interests are in the ethical problems faced by the non-career Government attorney returning to private practice. Any judgments you can provide on the matter will be of great assistance. Needless to say, responses will be kept in the strictest confidence.

Thank you very much.

Very truly yours,

Michael Morovitz

Michael Morovitz

ME:gva

0

UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE'S CHAMBERS
MIDDLE DISTRICT OF ALABAMA
POST OFFICE BOX 66
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA

FRANK M. JOHNSON, JR.
District Judge

June 22, 1962

Dear Mr. Marshall:

I want you to know how much I appreciated your graciousness in assisting me while I was in Washington the first part of this week. It was a real pleasure meeting the new officials of the Department of Justice that you introduced me to.

I was very favorably impressed with the Attorney General and particularly his expressions concerning the Department's standing ready to assist this Court in its effective operations. You and some of the other Assistant Attorneys General have already demonstrated a most refreshing attitude. It gives a judge in my position a feeling that he does not stand alone in these troublesome cases.

I particularly enjoyed my visit in your home and meeting your very charming wife and children. Give them my best regards.

Sincerely yours,


FRANK M. JOHNSON, JR.

Honorable Burke Marshall
Assistant Attorney General
Civil Rights Division
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

John Doe
Frank and
[Handwritten initials]
[Handwritten initials]

()
0
RUTGERS - THE STATE UNIVERSITY

ONE FIDELITY STREET
CAMDEN 2, NEW JERSEY

July 3, 1962

Honorable Burke Marshall
Assistant Attorney General
Civil Rights Division
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Marshall:

Thank you for your kind letter of June 20. Would it be possible for me to see you on Friday, July 20 or Friday, July 27? If these dates are inconvenient for you I will be glad to come on any day you suggest. Since I would come by train, I could be at your office at any time after 11 a.m.

I am taking the liberty of sending you an outline of the research I am carrying on in the civil rights field. My concern is with the criminal statutes, and with the enforcement process in the Division. This study will differ from that of Robert K. Carr--Federal Protection of Civil Rights: Quest for a Sword (1947) in a number of important sections. I plan to go into substantive case studies under Section 242, on the jury level. I plan to devote a good deal of space to the Section, from 1939 to 1957, and to the Division, with particular emphasis on the Eisenhower Administration. I think a section should be devoted to the impact of contemporary civil rights issues and the operation of the Division insofar as the criminal statutes are involved. It will be necessary, I think, to go into the Congress where proposals for amending criminal statutes are introduced. All this points to the writing of a book which will present case analyses, Administration policies as evidenced in the approaches of the several attorneys-general and Division assistant-attorneys-general, problems related to State enforcement of these rights, and public problems. I will mail the outline to you within a few days.

I am looking forward with much pleasure to our meeting. Your generosity in giving me of your time and thinking and in making available the cooperation of your associates are most deeply appreciated.

Very truly yours,

Harry H. Shapiro

Harry H. Shapiro
Asso. Professor Political Science

HHS:s

*Shapiro -
sent me
July 27 mail
HHS*

M. E. H.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

- ☐ ATTORNEY GENERAL
- ☐ EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT
- ☐ OFFICE OF PUBLIC INFORMATION
- ☐ DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL
- ☐ EXECUTIVE OFFICE-U. S. ATTORNEYS
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- ☐ OFFICE OF ALIEN PROPERTY
- ☐ BUREAU OF PRISONS
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- ☐ IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE
- ☐ PARDON ATTORNEY
- ☐ PAROLE BOARD
- ☐ BOARD OF IMMIGRATION APPEALS
- ☐ ATTENTION _____

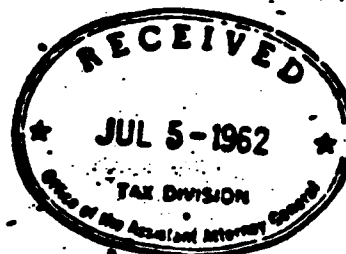
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PER OR ACKNOWLEDGE ON OR BEFORE _____

PREPARE REPLY FOR SIGNATURE OF _____

REMARKS:

For your information and return.



FROM _____

July 8, 1962

Mr. Michael Horowitz
Yale Law Journal
401A Yale Station
New Haven, Connecticut

Dear Mr. Horowitz:

I am sorry not to have the time to answer fully your letter on conflicts. The cases you refer to made the search for an experienced lawyer to head the Anti-Trust Division very difficult. I know that this is a serious consideration for many practicing lawyers who might otherwise perform useful public service.

In my own case, there is no problem because of the nature of the work for which I have responsibility in the Government.

Very truly yours,

BUCKE MARSHALL
Assistant Attorney General
Civil Rights Division

July 6, 1962

Harry M. Shapiro
Assoc. Professor Political
Science
Rutgers - The State University
406 Penn Street
Camden 2, New Jersey

Dear Prof. Shapiro:

Thank you for your letter of
July 3. Friday, July 27 would be a
good day for you to come to Washington.

Sincerely,

BURKE MARSHALL
Assistant Attorney General
Civil Rights Division

July 6, 1962

[REDACTED]
Louisville 2, Kentucky

Dear Mr. [REDACTED]

I am delighted to give you a copy of my speech.
It was nice to see you. Please do pay us a visit.

Sincerely,

BURKE MARSHALL
Assistant Attorney General
Civil Rights Division

Enclosure

THE CIVIL LIBERTIES CENTER

New York University School of Law
Washington Square, New York 3

Norman Dorsen
Director

REYNOLD BARNHILL RAYS
MEMORIAL COMMITTEE

E. Burke Jones
Chairman

William Abrahamson
Roger M. Goldstein
William J. Butler
Gerald E. Frenkel
S. Sheldon Stewart

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Robert S. Malley

James M. Mahrt, III
NAACP Legal Defense and
Educational Fund

Sam Rabin

Anti-Defamation League

Carl Rabin

Congress of Racial Equality

Charles A. Rahn

John F. Richards

Adm. of Exh. Comm. Adm. of
Bar of the City of New York

John Shulman

Stephen C. Vladek

A. T. Civil Liberties Union

John W. White

American Civil Liberties Union

July 12, 1962

Hon. Burke Marshall
Assistant Attorney General for Civil Rights
Department of Justice
Washington 25, D.C.

Dear Burke:

Enclosed is a copy of my first annual report
on the activities of the Civil Liberties Center.
I hope you find it of interest.

Sincerely,

Norman
Norman Dorsen
Associate Professor of Law

ND;rc
Enc.

*Dear Norman
Thanks for your report.
You are doing a lot of good
for me and my friends.*

July 19, 1962

Mr. Norman Dorsen
Director, The Civil
Liberties Center
New York University
School of Law
Washington Square
New York 3, New York

Dear Norm:

Thanks for your report. You
are doing a lot of good.

Best regards,

Burke Marshall

HIGHLANDER CENTER

1625 RIVERSIDE DRIVE
KNOXVILLE 15, TENNESSEE

July 20, 1962

Mr. Burke Marshall
Assistant Attorney General
Civil Rights Division
Department of Justice
Washington, D.C.

Dear Burke:

You will be interested in the enclosed report of [redacted] activities in Mississippi. She will soon be carrying on a similar program in Louisiana.

Both [redacted] bent over backwards to stay out of the limelight, and I was surprised to learn that my activities had been followed and used in an effort to frighten the people at Mount Beulah Christian Center in Edwards, Mississippi. I realized, of course, that I was taking a chance of getting someone in trouble, or even of getting in trouble myself; but I thought the chance was worth taking, since [redacted] insisted that he needed our help. It will not be necessary for me to return, since the program is now under the leadership of the Mississippi Adult Education Committee.

[redacted] a Negro, should have no trouble in Louisiana.

The activities of your Department have had a powerful influence in encouraging the Negro leadership to speak up. I do not believe that what we are doing would have been possible without the seen and unseen presence of Washington in Mississippi.

Best wishes to you and your staff

Cordially yours,

Myle
Myles Horton

to Mr. Harris Vofford, Jr.

Enclosure

*Dear
Arlene
and
Myle*

*① You are the
Thank you for your letter
and information
on this. We are hoping
to have a meeting
in the near future.*

0

Misc

July 24, 1962

Mr. Nyles Horton
Highlander Center
1625 Riverside Drive
Knoxville 15, Tennessee

Dear Nyles:

Thank you for your letter and information sheets. I am glad to know you are keeping up your voter registration work. The intimidation is very difficult, but will eventually be overcome.

Best regards,

Burke Marshall

Bob Owen
as minor signed
attachment

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

July 25, 1962

TO Mr. Oshmann

REMARKS:

- ☐ ATTORNEY GENERAL
- ☐ EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT
- ☐ OFFICE OF PUBLIC INFORMATION
- ☐ DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL
- ☐ EXECUTIVE OFFICE-U. S. ATTORNEYS
- ☐ EXECUTIVE OFFICE-U. S. MARSHALS
- ☐ SOLICITOR GENERAL
- ☐ ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION
- ☐ LIBRARY
- ☐ ANTITRUST DIVISION
- ☐ CIVIL DIVISION
- ☐ CIVIL RIGHTS DIVISION
- ☐ CRIMINAL DIVISION
- ☐ INTERNAL SECURITY DIVISION
- ☐ LANDS DIVISION
- ☐ TAX DIVISION
- ☐ OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL
- ☐ OFFICE OF ALIEN PROPERTY
- ☐ BUREAU OF PRISONS
- ☐ FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
- ☐ IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE
- ☐ PARDON ATTORNEY
- ☐ PAROLE BOARD
- ☐ BOARD OF IMMIGRATION APPEALS
- ☐ ATTENTION _____

- ☐ SIGNATURE
- ☐ APPROVAL
- ☐ RECOMMENDATION
- ☐ COMMENT
- ☐ NECESSARY ACTION

- ☐ NOTE AND RETURN
- ☐ SEE ME
- ☐ PER CONVERSATION
- ☐ AS REQUESTED
- ☐ NOTE AND FILE

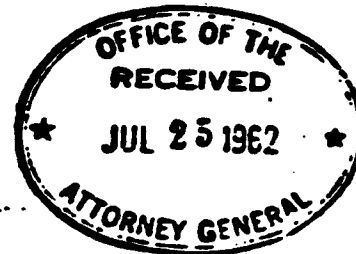
☐ ANSWER OR ACKNOWLEDGE ON OR BEFORE _____

☐ PREPARE REPLY FOR THE SIGNATURE OF _____

FROM _____

Is this of any interest to you?
[redacted] set up this office,
which is very popular in liberal
and civil rights circles up there.

Burke



In your info.

LAW OFFICES

WASHINGTON, D.C.

July 26, 1962

The Hon. Burke Marshall
Assistant Attorney General
Civil Rights Division
Department of Justice
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Burke:

Enclosed is a copy of my little effort
in the Wisconsin Law Review. My FTC friends
lapped it up. Justice Department folks seem to
feel otherwise. Judge Leovinger has said that
he does not agree with everything I said. [redacted]
[redacted] said he does not agree with anything I
have said. I would be grateful for your comments
sometime.

Sincerely,

Encl.

Dear Ed:
Thank you for sending
me one of your articles. I will
read it with interest. But
I am not sure if I
will be able to
do it.

1) In

July 21, 1962

[REDACTED]
Washington 6, D.C.

Dear [REDACTED]

Thank you for remembering to send me your article. I will read it with interest, but will probably not agree. It was nice to see you.

Best regards,

Burke Marshall

INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION

UNITED STATES NATIONAL STUDENT ASSOCIATION

1000 CHRISTIAN STREET • PHILADELPHIA 4, PA. • Bkling 2-6722 • CABLE: NASTUD • PHILADELPHIA, PA.

August 1, 1962

Assistant Attorney General Burke Marshall
The Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Marshall:

America's largest and most representative student organization, the United States National Student Association, will celebrate its fifteenth anniversary this summer. Delegates from our 400 college and university student governments will meet for the annual National Student Congress at Ohio State University in Columbus, Ohio, August 20-30. The Congress has been termed "the nation's most significant student meeting." It brings together more than 1000 campus leaders from all sections of the country to deliberate upon the issues that claim the attention of the educational community today.

Since its founding in 1947, USNSA has striven to advance the goals set forth in the preamble to its constitution:

- "to maintain academic freedom, academic responsibility, and student rights;
- to stimulate and improve democratic student government;
- to develop better educational standards, facilities, and teaching methods;
- to improve student cultural, social and physical welfare;
- to promote international understanding and fellowship;
- to guarantee to all people, because of their inherent dignity as individuals, equal rights and possibilities for primary, secondary, and higher education regardless of sex, race, religion, political belief, or economic circumstance;
- to foster the recognition of the rights and responsibilities of students to the school, the community, humanity, and God;
- to preserve the interests and integrity of the government and Constitution of the United States of America."

fifteenth

NATIONAL STUDENT CONGRESS

OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY • AUGUST 19 TO AUGUST 30, 1962

Jack Leath - 200 for my committee

President
EDWARD L. GARVEY
University of Wisconsin
Assistant to the President
DEBRA C. MCCANN
Emmanuel College

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
Vice President
DONALD E. BRAMMERSON
Princeton University
Administrative Assistant
HENRY J. BOYEL
Saint John's University
Assistant
ROBERT J. ARASON
Univ. of Calif. at L.A.
Assistant
JOSEPH G. GIVE
Stanford University
Campus Administrator
MARY BEN SCHAUSS
Bryn Mawr College
Director, Foreign Student
Leadership Project
GEORGE HATLING
University of Oklahoma
Director of
Special Exchange
FRANK CAMP
Columbia University

NATIONAL AFFAIRS
Vice President
PAUL POTTER
Oberlin College
Program Vice President
MICHAEL A. NEFF
University of Illinois
Program Vice President
EUGENE J. ZAGAY
Harvard College
Administrative Assistant
ROGER A. LERO
Harvard College
Student Government
Information Service Director
ROBERT J. ROBINSON
University of Illinois
Public Relations Director
SCOTT E. SCH
University of California
Academic Freedom Project
Director
NEAL W. JOHNSTON
University of Chicago
Southern Human
Relations Project
41 E. Chicago Place, S.E.
Atlanta 2, Georgia
West Coast Office
2161 Shattuck Avenue
Berkeley, California

Educational Travel, Inc.
23 West 4th Street
New York 11, New York
2161 Shattuck Avenue
Berkeley, California

NATIONAL ADVISORS
John Colby
Staff Administrator
The Fund for the Republic
Box T. M. Norburgh, C.S.C.
President
University of Notre Dame
Russell B. B.
Editor
The University Bookman
Ralph M. Gill
Publisher
Atlanta Constitution
Robert L. Shaffer
Dean of Students
Indiana University
Elmer C. Gapp
President
Portland, Oregon

Chairman
National Advisory Board
DR. EUGENE FONTANA
Professor
Queens College
Chairman
National Advisory Board
BETH EGG BOG

The impetus given to the formation of USNSA by the post-war upsurge in world student activity. Since that time, an important part of the work done by the Association has been in international student affairs. As a founding member of the International Student Conference, USNSA took the lead in bringing together the national unions of students of the non-communist world. The Association's Foreign Student Leadership Project and student exchange programs have promoted international student understanding. Above all, USNSA has sought to call to the attention of America's students the vital and swiftly changing nature of the international scene.

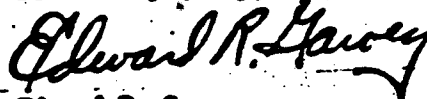
The Association's concern with education and with the critical domestic problems faced by our nation today has resulted in numerous programs geared to establishing and expanding the creative role of students in our society. Every year the Association sponsors conferences and seminars on a wide range of topics at the national, regional, and campus levels. In 1961-62, conferences were held on the aims of education, academic freedom, national affairs, civil rights, student political parties, the student press, and international awareness, among other subjects. The three-year-old Southern Human Relations Project accomplished much to help students appreciate the origins and complexities of the problems facing higher education in the South. The Association has supported efforts to improve college facilities and increase the financial resources available to students. It has urged that the educational opportunities afforded to migratory laborers and their children and to American Indians be expanded. It has ever sought to be an effective and constructive voice for American student leaders.

I know that you share with us a commitment to building a world better able to cope with its problems and better suited to the intellectual, cultural, and social development of all men. The National Student Congress, the highest policy organ of the Association, will mark USNSA's fifteenth anniversary by facing the new challenges and responsibilities which 1962 has brought upon American students.

It would be most appropriate if you could contribute a message of greetings and congratulations which I could read to the assembled delegates on your behalf.

The enclosed brochure explains in fuller detail the scope of USNSA's activities. I know the Congress will share my gratification at receiving your message.

Yours very truly,



Edward R. Garvey
President, USNSA

P.S. Please Address your communication to:

Mr. Edward Garvey, President USNSA
15th National Student Congress
The Ohio Union
The Ohio State University
Columbus, Ohio



NOW A SCHOOL PARTICIPATES IN

U S N S A

The student body of any institution of higher learning in the United States with a minimum course of two academic years of other than purely vocational training may affiliate with USNSA.

USNSA has no "chapters" or individual members; affiliation must be voted on by the democratically elected student government or by the student body in a campus-wide referendum.

Upon affiliation with USNSA, each school becomes a member of one of the 21 regions of the Association and obtains full rights of membership in both the regional and national organizations, including full voice in policy making for the Association.

Complete information on USNSA policies, programs and services, and details on affiliation are available from:

UNITED STATES NATIONAL STUDENT ASSOCIATION

3457 Chestnut Street
Philadelphia 4, Pa.

EDUCATIONAL TRAVEL, INC.
20 West 38th Street
New York 18, New York

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A**

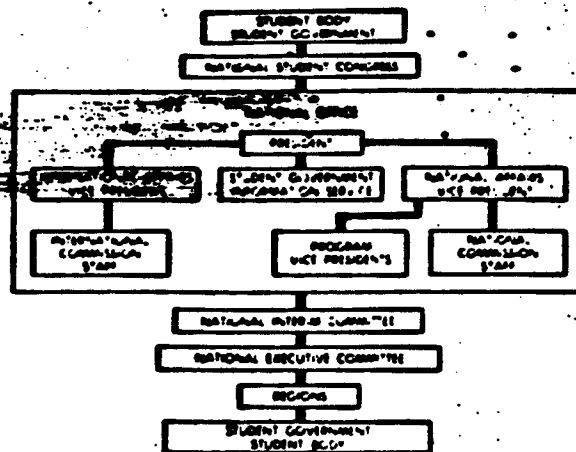
**SERVING THE
EDUCATIONAL COMMUNITY**



U S N S A ASSOCIATION

**SERVING THE
EDUCATIONAL COMMUNITY**

HOW USNSA IS ORGANIZED



The representative character of the United States National Student Association is achieved and protected through a structure giving individual students and their democratically elected representatives final authority over policies and actions at every step.

The outline left indicates in brief the organizational structure of the Association. A full description may be read in the constitution of USNSA, single copies of which may be obtained upon request. The constitution is also reprinted each year in the Codification of Policy, which contains all continuing policies of the Association and is distributed to all member schools without charge.

MEMBERSHIP

The basic unit of USNSA is the student body represented by its democratically elected student government. USNSA is neither superior to nor independent of the student government at an individual school; rather, USNSA on the campus is an integral part of that body. A USNSA Coordinator, who is usually a member of student government, acts as liaison between the campus and the regional and national offices.

POLICY

All policies and programs of USNSA are established by the annual National Student Congress. Each school may send one or more voting delegates, their number determined by the school population, to the Congress. Emergency policies may be enacted by the National Executive Committee between meetings of the Congress, but these decisions are subject to review at the next Congress.

REGIONS

Each member school belongs to one of the 21 regions of USNSA. Each region has its own constitution, officers, dues and programs of intercollegiate cooperation.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Each region has one representative on the National Executive Committee (NEC), usually the chairman of the region. Larger regions (over 40,000 students) have two members on the NEC. The NEC meets twice a year, in December and August, to review the operations of the Association and to hear reports from the national staff.

NATIONAL STAFF

The national staff is made up of the five elected officers and a number of appointed administrative personnel. The national officers are elected by the National Student Congress for one-year terms. They must be students at member schools and delegates to the Congress at the time of their election. The officers take a leave of absence from their studies to serve. The President is the official spokesman for the Association and is responsible for general operations. Responsibility for research, action and programming is divided between the National Affairs Vice President and the International Affairs Vice President. These officers coordinate the activities of the elected and appointed personnel carrying out programs established by the National Student Congress. Two elected Program Vice Presidents spend the major portions of their terms of office traveling to member schools, providing assistance to local student governments and USNSA committees.

FINANCES

USNSA is financed by membership dues, grants from foundations for special projects, the sale of publications and gifts from interested individuals and corporations.

ADVISORS

A number of adult educators, former student leaders and distinguished civic leaders serve on the special advisory boards of USNSA. They are appointed by the NEC and are kept informed of Association activities.

THE NATIONAL UNION OF STUDENTS

The United States National Student Association (USNSA) is the national union of students. The Young Student, founded in 1947, helps meet the needs of higher education challenged by a rapidly changing world and a student community taking an increasing part in national and international affairs. USNSA now has about 400 member schools with total enrollments of over a million and 9 quarter students.

USNSA's goals were best expressed at its founding in the words of the preamble to the constitution.

- to maintain academic freedom and student rights;
- to stimulate and improve democratic student government;
- to develop better educational standards, facilities and teaching methods;
- to improve student cultural, social and physical welfare;
- to promote international understanding and fellowship;
- to guarantee to all people, because of their inherent dignity as individuals, equal rights and possibilities for primary, secondary and higher education regardless of sex, race, religion, political belief or economic circumstance;
- to foster the recognition of the rights and responsibilities of students to the school, the community, humanity and God;
- and to preserve the interests and integrity of the government and Constitution of the United States of America.

SERVING THE EDUCATIONAL COMMUNITY

USNSA assists students in broadening their educational experiences through services to the entire educational community. Programs such as the Academic Freedom Project and the Area of Education Conference, through publications, and seminars of students, faculty and administrators, aid in discovering the current needs and future goals of higher education, and methods of making desirable changes. Participation in such projects and study of their results gives members of the educational community new insights into each other's ideas and concerns.

The Southern Human Relations Project offers students in the South an opportunity to discuss and plan intelligent response to the challenges facing a region experiencing rapid social, political and economic change.

The International Student Relations Seminar, sponsored each summer by USNSA, awards full scholarships to 17-18 participants for an eleven-week course of intensive study. Using the case study method and research based upon the extensive resources of USNSA's International Commission, students are prepared to take part in international student activities on their own campuses, in USNSA and abroad.

In cooperation with national unions of students abroad, USNSA's Educational Travel, Inc. makes possible low cost student-to-student travel programs enabling American students to study, work and take part in day-to-day living in foreign countries.

AFFILIATION WITH USNSA OFFERS BENEFITS AND OPPORTUNITIES



...for the student body

1. Assistance in campus programming through letters and visits by national officers.
2. Access to the research and information facilities of the Student Government Information Service.
3. Opportunity to participate in national programs such as the Academic Freedom Project, the Foreign Student Leadership Project and other seminars and conferences.
4. Representation in the policy making of groups such as World University Service, the American Council on Education and organizations of deans and administrators.
5. Opportunity to establish national subcommittees to do research on educational issues and student problems.
6. Special publications on student life and American higher education at low rates or without charge.
7. Broader contacts and exchange with other colleges regionally and nationally, and the opportunity to receive foreign students and cultural delegations.
8. Free subscriptions to the National Student News and the Student Government Information Bulletin.
9. Opportunity to express campus opinion to the educational community, national leaders and the American public.
10. Greater information on student activity through a national news service sending regular news releases to college newspapers for a limited charge.

REPRESENTING AMERICAN STUDENTS

As the national union of students, USNSA represents American students nationally and internationally. The annual National Student Congress is the most important student forum in the United States. Every member school may send one or more voting delegates to the Congress, which is the legislative body of the Association and elects the national officers. Through seminars, committees and legislative sessions students work together to develop policies and programs of value and interest to American students. The debates and decisions of the more than 1,000 delegates and observers are closely followed by educators and widely reported in national news media.

USNSA attempts to voice the concerns, the interests, the hopes and the ideals of American students in the American Council on Education, U.S. Commission for UNESCO, World University Service, National Scholarship Service and Fund for Negro Students, National Advisory Board for the Peace Corps and other educational and civic groups. USNSA's officers have been invited to testify before Congressional committees on Federal aid to education, and USNSA publications, which have been characterized as the best in the field, contain information on issues affecting student life.

USNSA represents American students at international student meetings and in the International Student Conference. USNSA helps fulfill American student responsibility in the international student world through programs of the Coordinating Secretariat of the National Unions of Students and through cooperation with individual foreign unions of students. Special programs of aid to students

... for the individual student

1. May participate in regional and national conferences and programs which increase his knowledge and awareness of his responsibilities and role as a student and citizen.
2. Has the opportunity to obtain scholarships under programs such as the International Student Solutions Seminar.
3. Receives leadership training through national subcommittees and campus USNSA committees.
4. Enjoys low cost student-to-student travel to all parts of the world through USNSA's Educational Travel, Inc.
5. May participate in special student exchange programs enabling him to study abroad or at other colleges within the United States.
6. Gains special knowledge and training in conferences and programs for student body presidents and college editors.
7. Benefits from cooperation among national unions of students through international student identity cards and travel information at national rates.
8. May serve the student community as an elected officer or appointed staff member of USNSA.
9. Has the opportunity to represent American students as an overseas representative of USNSA.
10. May represent his school as a voting delegate to USNSA regional and national meetings, including the National Student Congress.

from Hungary, Algeria and Angola have enabled refugees to continue their education in the United States. Exchange programs, including exchanges with the Soviet Union and Poland, contribute to international understanding. The Foreign Student Leadership Project brings about 15 student leaders to this country each year from Asia, Africa, Latin America and the Middle East to study and to take part in regular extra-curricular activities, especially student government, with American students.

AIDING STUDENT GOVERNMENT

Responsible, active and democratic student self-government provides the basis for effective representation in USNSA and is the major continuing concern of the Association. Special publications, the research and information facilities of the Student Government Information Service and the year-round activities of ten elected officers of the Association are devoted to aiding student government officers develop and carry out programs and deal with problems in campus government. USNSA sponsors an annual conference for student body presidents at which student leaders from all over the country gather to exchange ideas, develop new programs, and discuss mutual goals and problems.

INCREASING USNSA'S EFFECTIVENESS

The potential of the Association is determined by individual students. It was their recognition of national and international obligations which led to the creation of the American national union of students. It is their continued assumption of these obligations which gives life and effectiveness to USNSA's programs.

Affiliation with USNSA is only the first step by the student body toward meeting its obligations. The key to a productive relationship is participation through student government by creative and informed students. In the final analysis, USNSA's successes depend on individual students who devote the necessary time and effort to its activities and offices.



Ed. Galtman -
for information

WELLFLEET
MASSACHUSETTS

Aug. 3, 1962

Dear Mr. Marshall -

Thank you for your letter.

But I don't think the editorial,
which I return, was worth
answering. Such incidents seldom

are - and life would have the last
say to emphasize the conclusion.

The sentence you object to should
not have been in quotes -

but its subject substance was
exact. The title does authorize
the A.G. to tap in his discretion

in certain cases. The implication
is unfair - that is all. And
for a long time every I.C.
has been tapping in his discus-
sion - What then?

You chick wrote me a
nice line. And you must
not think of me as annoyed now -
only for a fleeting moment -
Cordially,

[Redacted signature]

WELLFLEET, MASSACHUSETTS



Mr. Burke Marshelle

Department of Justice

Constitution Ave. at 10th

Washington 25
D.C.

Personal

EDITORIALS

Ammunition for the G.O.P.

The Republicans were spreading their wings at Dwight Eisenhower's Gettysburg farm last week, so the 1962 campaign is on. It ought to be a good one because the Republicans have an unusual opportunity to show there is nothing wrong with their party's central doctrine. As defined by *Fortune's* Max Ways in an article cited by Eisenhower, it has two cardinal points: 1) individual liberty is best served by a U.S. government strong but limited; 2) market capitalism is a beneficent force in the world. These points also demand airing in that "dialogue" which President Kennedy and David Rockefeller sought to stimulate in their letters in *LIFE* last week.

On the question of individual liberty and government, the vengeful quality of Administration reaction to opposition is something to worry about. It is no joke when eight government investigators move in on a former Republican Secretary of the Treasury after his name has come up in a congressional hearing. It is no joke either that a bill pending before the House Judiciary Committee would "authorize the Attorney General to wiretap after certain determinations are made at his discretion." (*Italics ours.*)

As for the second point, recent Republican declaration of principle says, "The Republicans understand the workings of a free competitive economy. The present Administration does not." If

they handle this one right, the Republicans can probably make it stick. Eisenhower's Gettysburg advice to businessmen is valid: "Brother, you better take a look at what's happening to you. You better get into politics and you better get into politics quick."

The economy has for several years been experiencing, in David Rockefeller's words, "a serious lag in investment." We think the Republicans should make sure that the promised new tax legislation is drawn to encourage investment capital as well as juice up consumer buying power.

The alternative to responsible fiscal legislation is not pretty: deficit spending with no terminal point. Some Republican congressmen report their mail even from semidepressed areas reflects worry about "overspending." The letters usually come from people old enough to remember that deficit financing did not end the Depression of the 1930s.

So the Republicans have things to talk to the country about—their declaration on agriculture is on the right track when it advocates "a shift in resources, encouraged by a massive voluntary long-term land retirement program." The House Republicans were right to kill the Freeman farm bill; indeed their action is part of the responsible Republican record in the 87th Congress. That same record shows commendable restraint by most Republicans on foreign policy questions. Five Senate Republicans, led by New York's Javits, have worked out with New Mexico's Senator Anderson and other Democrats a new medicare bill which meets some of the objections we voiced to the King-Anderson bill (LIFE, June 15). Enough House Republicans voted for the Kennedy trade bill to make its margin of passage respectable.

To exploit this record the Republicans have strong candidates—not only the Nixons and Rockefellers but exciting new personalities like Michigan's George Romney, Ohio's Robert Taft Jr. and Pennsylvania's William Scranton, all bidding for high office. They also have issues which are a lot more important than the question of who fell into which swimming pool. If the Republicans—and the Democrats—argue them properly, the 1962 voter will get the right word.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Jack Rosenthal

August 6, 1962

REMARKS:

- ☐ ATTORNEY GENERAL
☐ EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT
☐ OFFICE OF PUBLIC INFORMATION
☐ DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL
☐ EXECUTIVE OFFICE-U. S. ATTORNEYS
☐ EXECUTIVE OFFICE-U. S. MARSHALS
☐ SOLICITOR GENERAL
☐ ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION
☐ LIBRARY
☐ ANTITRUST DIVISION
☐ CIVIL DIVISION
☐ CIVIL RIGHTS DIVISION
☐ CRIMINAL DIVISION
☐ INTERNAL SECURITY DIVISION
☐ LANDS DIVISION
☐ TAX DIVISION
☐ OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL
☐ OFFICE OF ALIEN PROPERTY
☐ BUREAU OF PRISONS
☐ FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
☐ IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE
☐ PAROLE ATTORNEY
☐ PAROLE BOARD
☐ BOARD OF IMMIGRATION APPEALS
☐ ATTENTION _____

- ☐ SIGNATURE
☐ APPROVAL
☐ RECOMMENDATION
☐ COMMENT
☐ NECESSARY ACTION

- ☐ NOTE AND RETURN
☐ SEE ME
☐ PER CONVERSATION
☐ AS REQUESTED
☐ NOTE AND FILE

ANSWER OR ACKNOWLEDGE ON OR BEFORE _____

PREPARE REPLY FOR THE SIGNATURE OF _____

Jack:

Do you have any comments or suggestions?

Burke

FROM _____

Aug 7 1962

Dear Sir:

You are going to get in a mess, and I think it only right to advise you as to what is in the offing. Last Friday I was having lunch in a restaurant in Birmingham Ala, and there were five men in the next booth, and I overheard enough of their conversation, to make deductions as to their plans. They have picked 22 negroes, and they are going to ship them to Sleepy Eye, wherever that place happens to be.. I have never heard of the place. I can advise you of this much, you will not like what these Birmingham men have chosen, for one man said, "Bill what kind did you gather up?, and the answer "I got the worst I could find as they let them out of jail". One of them said "I wish that Senator Hubert Humphrey could be in Sleepy Eye to greet these negroes since Hubert loves them so much. These negroes, as well as I could judge from conversation of the men, will leave for your city about August 25, and will arrive about August 30.

What can you do to stop this transfer I do not know, but I believe I would call Fayer Haynes in Birmingham, and Governor Patterson in Montgomery and see if they can help you stop this senseless transfer of these 22 negroes. If these negroes reach your town, it will foul it up and I mean foul it up. We do not know how many of these negroes you have in Sleepy Eye, but whatever you do have, you will have none the equal of what will come up from Alabama.. these negroes are renegades of the first water, and when Alabama doesn't want them, I can assure you that even the Congo wouldn't want them.

Better move in a hurry and call the officials in Alabama, for there is a chance that they might sanction this transfer, and know something about it. I do know that Alabama officials have no use for Hubert Humphrey, ~~xxx~~ for Hubert has been loud and talkative on integration, and Civil Rights. They might be hitting you between the eyes in Sleepy Eye to make Humphrey look silly.. stranger things have happened.

Sincerely Yours



The Mayor, Sleepy Eye.
City Hall
Sleepy Eye
Minnesota

Wolfe

PAUL WOLFE
CIRCUIT JUDGE
TWELFTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT
EAST SMITH, ARKANSAS

August 21, 1962

Honorable Burke Marshall,
Assistant Attorney General,
Civil Rights Division,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Marshall:

I am again taking the liberty of forwarding to you a copy of a letter which I have just sent to Senators McClellan and Fulbright and also to Mr. Joseph F. Dolan in the office of the Deputy Attorney General.

I have heard nothing to indicate that any action will be taken soon on the appointment of a Federal Judge in Arkansas but you will understand my desire to show my continued interest whenever an appropriate opportunity presents itself.

With my highest regards and again my thanks for your past courtesies,

Sincerely,

Paul Wolfe

PW/l

*Jerry H. ...
For you info. ...
file ...
E. J. ...*

FROM
DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INFORMATION
OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL
to
Official indicated below by check mark

Attorney General	
Deputy Attorney General	
First Assistant Deputy Attorney General	
Executive Office For U. S. Attorneys	
Executive Office For U. S. Marshals	
Solicitor General	
Executive Assistant to the Attorney General	
Assistant Attorney General, Antitrust	
Assistant Attorney General, Tax	
Assistant Attorney General, Civil	
Assistant Attorney General, Lands	
Assistant Attorney General, Criminal	
Assistant Attorney General, Office of Legal Counsel	
Assistant Attorney General, Internal Security	
Assistant Attorney General, Civil Rights	X
Administrative Assistant Attorney General	
Budget and Accounts Office	
Records Administration Office	
Personnel Office	
Administrative Services Office	
Supplies and Printing Section	
Transcription Section	
Director, FBI	
Assistant to the Director - Room 3640	
Director of Prisons	
Director, Office of Alien Property	
Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization	
Pardon Attorney	
Parole Board	
Board of Immigration Appeals	
Librarian	

MEMORANDUM

Burke:

The AG in all likelihood will send a message; I don't see any need for them to burden others with the need to write pap. ~~with the message~~ We'll let you know when his message goes out at which point I'd suggest you might tell them his message speaks for the whole Department.

Jack

I am -
Held this until
we have further from
Sub. Gu

ROUTING SLIP

TO	
NAME	BUILDING AND ROOM
1. Mr. Heilbron	
2.	
3.	
4.	
5.	

☐ SIGNATURE
☐ APPROVAL
☐ SEE ME
☐ RECOMMENDATION
☐ ANSWER OR ACKNOWLEDGE ON OR BEFORE _____
☐ PREPARE REPLY FOR THE SIGNATURE OF _____

☐ COMMENT
☐ NECESSARY ACTION
☐ NOTE AND RETURN
☐ CALL ME

☐ PER CONVERSATION
☐ AS REQUESTED
☐ NOTE AND FILE
☐ YOUR INFORMATION

REMARKS

August 27, 1962

For your information. Please return.
I don't know quite what to say to Judge Wolfe.

Burke

FROM		
NAME	BUILDING, ROOM, EXT.	DATE